Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1803. No. 816.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 23.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY.

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

July 23.

☞ *Notice.*

THOMAS GREEN will conduct my business during my stay at the Springs, and I hope will give general satisfaction to such as favor me with their custom.

I also forewarn all persons from having dealings with my apprentices, without my consent, as I shall proceed against such as the law directs.

JOHN S. SCOTT.

July 12. eo

Private Boarding.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel private boarding, by the week, month or year, opposite the Washington Tavern, King street, by

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

To Let,

The front STORE of the House. Apply as above.

July 12. eo8t‡

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
Fresh from Lisbon, in a short passage by the sch'r Rachel, Hacker,
A few boxes of excellent large Lemons; good English Walnuts.
Fresh Limes by the brig Lucy.
Excellent soft shell'd Almonds,
Do. Prunes,
Do. Raisins, by the box,
Do. Figs and Filberts,
Holland Gin, French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit, Wine,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Barley,
Salad Oil, Olives, Anchovies & Capers,
Gin cases empty and full, as may be desired,
A quantity of well cured Bacon,
Venison Hams,
Pork, (1 hog to the bl.)
Fish by the bl. &c. &c.
July 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber, at his store on Union street,
Large Lisbon Lemons by the box,
English Walnuts by the frail or pound,
Fine large Prunes and Figs,
Fresh Limes.
By the Little Poll, from New Providence,
30 doz. large, fine Pine Apples.
Excellent [illegible] bottled Cyder by the barrel or bottle,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Fresh Tamarinds,
Almonds, Raisins,
With most of the Good Things of this life, if you will but Turn the Corner.

A. WILLIS.

July 16. d

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
At the store next door to Messrs. Jonathan and Mahlon Scholdfield, King street,
Forty five bales of South Carolina Cotton,
Seventeen tierces and six half tierces of prime Rice,
Seven hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses—*for cash or good paper at 60 or 90 days, with approved endorsers.*

Also, on Consignment,
Five trunks jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs, one trunk stitching threads, one do. Cotton Umbrellas, one case Cotton Stripes, one do. 6-4 Callico Checks, one trunk ribands, one small box elegant low priced Muslin, Cambric, Shawls and Spanish Cloaks, twelve cases low priced Hats, two cases 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted, one trunk and one case London Pamphlets latest editions with handsome frontispieces, and one case containing Silk Hose and Jewelry. The above goods are all well bought and will be sold by the piece or package on the most reasonable terms for ready money.

Daniel C. Puppo.

July 9. dtf

Elegant Country Seat.
To Rent for a term of years,
THAT large, commodious HOUSE, at Oxon Hill, opposite to Alexandria and seven miles from the city of Washington, with about 30 acres of land; consisting of a garden, orchard, clover lots and pasture ground. The out houses are a large stable, coach house, servants houses, &c.
For terms apply to Messrs. William Herbert and Jonathan Swift, Alexandria, or WALTER D. ADDISON.
Oxon Hill, July 5. 1aw

GRASS CARPETS.
A few elegant patterns, just received per the brig Alexandria, and for sale by
Jonah Thompson & Son.
July 6. d

For Sale,

The SHIP
BELVIDERE,
lying at Thompson's wharf.
For terms apply to
Samuel Craig.
July 21. eo

For Sale
ON A LONG CREDIT,

The Schooner
HANNAH,
as she now lays at Herberts' Wharf.
THOS. PATTEN.
July 18. d6t‡

For Liverpool—Direct.

The SHIP
FABIUS,
Capt. Thomas Farrell,
Will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight, apply immediately to
Wm. HODGSON.
Who will make liberal advances on consignments by this vessel, to the addess of Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.
June 30. d

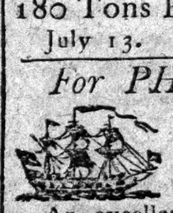
THE BRIG
FAME,
Burthen about 950 barrels, will take a reight for the West Indies, if a good one offers, and immediate applica-
Who has for sale on board said brig,
50 barrels New Eng. Rum,
20 bags green Coffee,
29 coils of Cordage,
A few pieces Russia Sheeting and Ravens Duck,
2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a few hundred feet of Oars.

For NEW-YORK,
(Intended as a Constant Trader,)

The SLOOP
CHARLOTTE,
William R. Loomis, Master;
to sail in 8 days.
For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Irwins's wharf.
July 18. d

For Freight or Charter,
To any port in Europe or the West Indies,

The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
Captain Crooker,
burthen one hundred and seventy two tons. She is a strong, staunch vessel, this being her second voyage. Apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clean's Wharf, or to
Janney & Paton,
Who have for Sale on board the said Schooner,
180 Tons PLASTER PARIS.
July 13. d

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE SLOOP
HILAND;
JOHN HAND, *Master.*
An excellent vessel, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince Street Wharf—or to
DANIEL M'CLEAN.
July 11. d

A Warehouse to Let.
I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to
P. MARSTELLER.
June 2. eo

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
NANCY,
Captain GALLAGHER,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf. Burthen 130 tons.
Apply to
Janney & Paton.
Who have just received, per said brig,
28 tierces RICE.
July 22. d

For FREIGHT,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen 700 barrels—an excellent, fast sailing vessel, now ready to receive a cargo. Apply to capt. Wm. Brown on board, or to
John G. Ladd.
July 22. d

For BOSTON,

(To sail in 5 days)
the fast sailing, coppered Brig
Harmony,
(a constant Trader)
Robert Hall, Master.
300 bls. wanted on freight—good accommodation for passengers. Apply to the Captain, or
John G. Ladd.
July 22. d

For Sale, or Rent,
A 2 story BRICK HOUSE
Watts's, and is a good [illegible]
Also—A number of building LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Presbyterian Meeting [illegible] some on Wolf Street, and on Wilkes Street.
For Sale,
A small HOUSE and LOT on the East side of Water Street, near the corner of Duke Street.
A few bundles of new Hay,
Eight Casks of Wrought NAILS, 8d. 10d. and 20d.
WM. HARTSHORNE.
Alex. 6th mo. 15th d

PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has become a resident of this town where he professes the following branches in the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or Leather and other implements belonging to the craft. *Also,* Stands of Colours for Regiments and Companies painted and decorated in the most elegant manner.

GILDING
Executed in the best manner.
N. B. Signs for country merchans, inn keepers, and others executed in such a manner that they may be carried to any distance without danger of ingury and with very little trouble, on the most moderate terms.

DRAWING.
HE will open a school for teaching young ladies Drawing and Painting in water colours and crayons, as soon as a sufficient number subscribe. He will also punctually attend on ladies who wish patterns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery, Toilet Tables & other Needle work.
Apply at his lodgings in Water street, nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first door south of Col. Hooe's.
F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business.
June 27. eo

Wanted to Hire,
A steady NEGRO MAN, of middle age, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety.——Apply to the Printer.
July 12. eo

Negociation with France.

CONTINUED.

(No. 35.)

Paris January 27, 1803.

My Lord,

I have to report to your lordship the purport of a converſation I had on Tueſday laſt by an appointment with M. Talleyrand. He had invited me ſome days for this purpoſe. The communication he had to make to me, related to two points, both equally important, as he ſaid, to the maintenance of good harmony between the two countries; with this difference, however, that the one originated with himſelf, and was dictated by his anxiety to do away every thing which might feed the irritation of the two countries; the other by the expreſs order of the firſt conſul. That which came from himſelf related to the Engliſh newſpapers, againſt which he pronounced a moſt bitter philippic, aſſuring me that the firſt conſul was extremely hurt to find that his endeavors to conciliate, had hitherto produced no other effect than to encreaſe the abuſe with which the papers in England continually loaded him. He expatiated much upon this topic, and endeavored to eſtabliſh a fact, which I aſſured him a reference to any one newſpaper in Paris would inſtantly refute, that during four months not a word of provocation had appeared in any French journal, which could juſtify a retort from thoſe publiſhed in England.

For the reſt that he advanced nothing but what has been ſaid, on more than one occaſion, to Mr. Merry, and reported by him to your Lordſhip. I was, however, given to underſtand, that the Firſt Conſul was in fact highly incenſed, and the more ſo, he was pleaſed to ſay, as it came from a country of whoſe good opinion he was very ambitious.

In my reply I could but go over the old ground, and endeavor to make M. Talleyrand underſtand—firſt, that whatever was ſaid in the Engliſh papers might be conſidered but as a national retaliation for what was publiſhed in the French papers; ſecondly, that what was *officially* publiſhed here was by no means ſo in England; and thirdly, that although the government neither had nor could have, (unleſs they purchaſed it at the ſame price) any [illegible] upon this he endeavored to prove to me, that there were papers in England attached to different parties, and went over their names and ſuppoſed connexions with great preciſion; and that conſequently his majeſty's miniſters might ſo far controul thoſe at leaſt which depended upon them, as to prevent their inſerting that abuſe which muſt be conſidered as having their ſanction. I endeavored to explain to him what the influence was, which he ſuppoſed miniſters to poſſeſs in England; that it amounted to nothing more than a preference which your lordſhip for inſtance might give to one paper rather than to another, by ſending it any article of news which it might be wiſhed to make public; but that your lordſhip's influence went no further; and that if the editor of ſuch a paper conceived it more for his intereſt to continue to write after his own fancy and uncontroled, than to be publiſher o ſuch occaſional articles, in that caſe all influence was at an end. I told him that if he had remarked any abuſive article in any paper of ſuch a deſcription, it was natural and fair to conclude that it did not depend upon government to prevent it. He perſiſted in his opinion, that his majeſty's miniſters might keep certain papers in order, as I did in aſſuring him, that until the firſt conſul could ſo far maſter his feelings as to be as indifferent to the ſcurrilty of the Engliſh prints, as the Engliſh government was to that which daily appeared in the French, this ſtate of irritation was irremediable. I told him, however, that I would report the ſubſtance of this communication to your lordſhip although I could aſſure him, that your lordſhip could add nothing to the explanation which had been given, and in ſuch detail, by Mr. Merry from your lordſhip.

M. Talleyrand, with great ſolemnity, required of me to inform him, and this by the expreſs order of the firſt conſul, what were his majeſtys intention with regard to the evacuation of Malta. He again on this occaſion made great profeſſions of his ſincere deſire to ſet aſide every thing which could interrupt the good underſtanding between the two governments; adding, that it was abſolutely neceſſary that the French government ſhould know what it was meant to do, with that clauſe in the treaty of Ameins, which ſtipulates the ceſſion of Malta, ſhould be fully accompliſhed. He ſaid that another grand maſter would not very ſoon be elected; that all the powers of Europe invited ſo to do, with the exception of Ruſſia, whoſe difficulties it was eaſy to remove, and without whom the guarantee would be equally complete, were ready to come forward; and that conſequently the term would very ſoon arrive when Great Britain could have no pretext for keeping longer poſſeſſion. I informed him that I would report this converſation to your lordſhip, and would have the honour of communicating to him your lordſhip's anſwer as ſoon as I could receive it.

I have the honor to be &c.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. hon. lord Hawkeſbury.

(No. 36.)

Extract of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to lord Whitworth, dated Downing street, Feb. 9, 1803.

The moſt remarkable paſſages in this dispatch are the following: "The late treaty of peace was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his majesty, but ſpecially agreed to in an official note by the French government, viz. that his majeſty ſhould keep a compenſation out of his conquests for the important acquiſitions of territory made by France upon the continent. This is a ſufficient proof that the compact was underſtood to have been concluded with reference to the then exiſting ſtate of things; for the meaſure of his majeſty's compenſation was to be calculated with reference to the acquiſitions of France at the time; and if the interference of the French government in the general affairs of Europe, ſince that period; if their interpoſition with reſpect to Switzerland and Holland, whoſe independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the concluſion of the treaty of peace; if the annexations which have been made to France in various quarters, but particularly thoſe in Italy, have extended the territory and increaſed the power of the French government, his majeſty would be warranted, conſiſtently [illegible] equivalents for theſe acquiſitions as a counterpoiſe to the augmentation of the power of France. His majeſty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderſtanding, and deſirous of conſolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretentions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive treaty have been in a courſe of execution on his part, ſo he would have been ready to have carried into effect the true intent and ſpirit of the 20th article, the execution of which, according to its terms, had been rendered impracticable by circumſtances which it was not in his majeſty's power to controul. A communication to your lordſhip would accordingly have been prepared conformably to this diſpoſition, if the attention of his majeſty's government had not been attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of col. Sebaſtiani to the firſt conſul. It is impoſſible for his majeſty to view this report in any other light, than as an official publication; for without refering particularly to explanations which have been repeatedly given upon the ſubject of publications in the Moniteur, the article in queſtion, as it purports to be the report to the firſt conſul of an accredited agent, as it appears to have been ſigned by col. Sebaſtiani himſelf, and as it is publiſhed in the official paper with an official title affixed to it, muſt be conſidered as authoriſed by the French government.

It diſcloſes, however, views in the higheſt degree injurious to the intereſts of his majeſty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconſiſtent with, the ſpirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his majeſty and the French government—and his majeſty would feel that he was wanting in a proper regard to the honor of his crown and to the intereſts of his dominions, if he could ſee with indifference ſuch a ſyſtem developed and avowed. His majeſty cannot, therefore, regard the conduct of the French government on various occaſions ſince the concluſion of the definitive treaty, the inſinuations and charges contained in the report of colonel Sebaſtiani, and the views which that report diſcloſes, without feeling it neceſſary for him to enter into any further diſcuſſion relative to Malta, unleſs he receives ſatisfactory explanation on the ſubject of the communication."

HAWKESBURY.

No. 37. Extract of a diſpatch from lord Whitworth to lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Feb. 17, 1803. This diſpatch is not very intereſting, as the ſubject of it is more fully explained in the ſubſequent number.

(No. 38.)

Paris, February 21, 1803.

My Lord,

My laſt diſpatch, in which I gave your lordſhip an account of my conference with M. de Talleyrand, was ſcarcely gone when I received a note from him informing me that the firſt conſul wiſhed to converſe with me, and deſired I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his cabinet, with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different ſubjects for a few minutes he deſired me to ſit down, as he himſelf did on the other ſide of the table, and began. He told me that he felt it neceſſary, after what had paſſed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he ſhould in the moſt clear and authentic manner, make known his ſentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his majeſty; and he conceived this would be done more effectually by himſelf than through any medium whatſoever. He ſaid that it was a matter of infinite diſappointment to him, that the treaty of Amiens, inſtead of being followed by conciliation and friendſhip, the natural effect of peace, has been productive only of continual and increaſing jealouſy and miſtrust; and that this miſtrust was now avowed in ſuch a manner as muſt bring the point to an iſſue.

He now enumerated the ſeveral provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the firſt line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria as we were bound to do by treaty In this he ſaid that no conſideration on earth ſhould make him acquieſce; and of the two he had rather ſee us in the poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than [illegible] adverted to the abuſe thrown out againſt him in the Engliſh public prints; but this he ſaid he did not ſo much regard as that which appeared in the French papers publiſhed in London. This he conſidered as much more miſchievous, ſince it meant to excite this country againſt him and his government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his deſcription, who inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promiſed, were permitted to remain in England, handſomely penſioned, and conſtantly committing all ſorts of crimes on the coaſt of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this, he told me, that two men had within theſe few days been apprehended in Normandy, and was now on their way to Paris, who were hired aſſaſſins, and were employed by the biſhop of Arras, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a court of juſtice, and made known to the world.

He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt againſt England increaſed daily, becauſe every wind (I make uſe of as much as I can of his own ideas and expreſſions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred againſt him.

He went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the ſmalleſt inclination to take poſſeſſion of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by ſending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole country in defiance of the 4,000 Britiſh in Alexandria. That inſtead of that garriſon being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furniſhing him with pretence for invading it. *This he ſhould not do, whatever might be his deſire to have it as a colony, becauſe he did not think it worth the riſk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and by which he would looſe more than he could gain, ſince ſooner or later Egypt would belong to France either by the falling to pieces of the Turkiſh empire, or by ſome arrangement with the Porte.*

As a proof of his deſire to maintain peace, he wiſhed to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A deſcent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himſelf at the head of the expedition. But how could it be ſuppoſed, that after having gained the height on which he ſtood, he ſhould riſk his life and reputation in ſo hazardous an attempt, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity, when the chances were, that he and the greateſt part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the ſea? He talked much on the ſubject, but never affected to diminiſh the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one againſt him; but ſtill he was determined to attempt it, if war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſcuſſion; and that ſuch was the diſpoſition of the troops that army after army would be found for the enterprize.

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thouſand men, for to this amount it is, *to be immediately employed*, all ready for the moſt deſperate enterprizes; and England, with a fleet that made her miſtreſs of the ſeas, and which he did not think he ſhould be able to equal in leſs than ten years. Two ſuch countries, by a proper underſtanding, might govern the world, but by their ſtrifes might overturn it. He ſaid, that if he had not felt the enmity of the Britiſh government, on every occaſion ſince the treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his deſire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the continent; treaties of commerce, in ſhort, any thing that could have given ſatisfaction, and have teſtified his friendſhip. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the Britiſh government, and therefore, it was now come to the point, whether we ſhould have peace or war. To preſerve peace, the treaty of Amiens muſt be fulfilled; the abuſe of the public prints, if not totally ſuppreſſed, at leaſt kept within bounds, and confined to the Engliſh papers; and the protection ſo openly given to his bitterest enemies (alluding to Georges and perſons of that deſcription) muſt be withdrawn. It war, it was neceſſary only to ſay ſo, and to refuſe to fulfill the treaty. He now made the tour of Europe to prove to me, that in its preſent ſtate, there was no power with which we could coaleſce for the purpoſe of making war againſt France; conſequently it was our intereſt to gain time, and if we had any point to gain, renew the war when circumſtances were more favorable. He ſaid, it was not doing him juſtice to ſuppoſe that he conceived himſelf above the opinion of his country or of Europe. He would not riſk uniting Europe againſt him by any violent act of aggreſſion? neither was he ſo powerful in France as to perſuade the nation to go to war unleſs on good grounds. He ſaid, that he had not chaſtiſed the Algerines, from his unwillingneſs to excite the jealouſy of other powers; but he hoped that England, Ruſſia, and France would one day feel that it was their intereſt to deſtroy ſuch a neſt of thieves, and force them to live rather by cultivating their land than by plunder.

In the little I ſaid to him, for he gave me in the courſe of two hours, but very few opportunities of ſaying a word. I confined myſelf ſtrictly to the tenor of your lordſhip's inſtructions. I urged them in the ſame manner as I had done to M. Talleyrand, and dwelt as ſtrongly as I could on the ſenſation which the publication of Sebaſtiani's report had created in England, where the views of France towards Egypt muſt always command the utmoſt vigilance and jealouſy. He maintained, that what ought to convince us of his deſire of peace, was, on the one hand the little he had to gain by renewing the war, and on the other, the facility with which he might have taken poſſeſſion of Egypt with the very ſhips and troops which were now going from the Mediterranean to St. Domingo, and that with the approbation of all Europe, and more particularly of the Turks, who had repeatedly invited him to join with them for the purpoſe of forcing us to evacuate their territory.

I do not pretend to follow the arguments of the firſt conſul in detail; this would be impoſſible, from the vaſt variety of matter which he took occaſion to introduce, his purpoſe was evidently to convince me that on Malta muſt depend peace or war, and at the ſame time to impreſs upon my mind a ſtrong idea of the means he poſſeſſed of annoying us at home and abroad.

With regard to the miſtruſt and jealouſy which he ſaid conſtantly prevailed ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Amiens, I obſerved that after a war of ſuch long duration, ſo full of rancor, and carried on in

manner of which history has no example, it was but natural that a considerable degree of agitation should prevail; but this, like the swell after a storm, would gradually subside, if not kept up by the policy of either party, that I would not pretend to pronounce which had been the aggressor in the paper war of which he complained, and which was still kept up, though with this difference, that in England it was independent of government, and in France its very act and deed. To this I added, that it must be admitted, that we had such motives of mistrust against France, as could not be alledged against us, and I was going to instance the accession of territory and influence gained by France since the treaty, when he interrupted me by saying, I suppose you mean Piedmont and Switzerland; *ce sont des bagatelles;* and it must have been foreseen whilst the negociation was pending; *vous n'avez pas le droit d'en parler a cette heure.* I then alledged as a cause of mistrust and of jealousy, the impossibility of obtaining justice, or any kind of redress for any of his majesty's subjects.

He asked me in what respect; and I told him that since the signing of the treaty, not one British claimant had been satisfied, although every Frenchman of that description had been so within one month after that period; and that since I had been here, and I could say as much of my predecessors, not one satisfactory answer had been obtained to the innumerable representations which we had been under the necessity of making in favor of British subjects and property detained in the ports of France and elsewhere, without even without a shadow of justice: Such an order of things, I said, was not made to inspire confidence; but on the contrary, must create distrust. This, he said, must be attributed to the natural difficulties attending such suits, when both parties tho't themselves right; but he denied that such delays could proceed from disinclination to do what was just and right. With regard to the pensions which were granted to French or Swiss individuals, I observed that they were given as a reward for past services during the war, and most certainly not for present, and still less for such as had been insinuated of a nature repugnant to the feelings of every individual in England, and to the universal acknowledged loyalty and honor of the British government. That as for any participation of indemnities, or accessions which his majesty might have obtained, I could take upon myself to assure him that his majesty's ambition led him rather to preserve than to acquire; and that with regard to the most propitious moment for renewing hostilities, his majesty, whose sincere desire it was to continue the blessings of peace to his subjects, would always consider such a measure as the greatest calamity; but that if his majesty was so desirous of peace it must not be imputed to the difficulty of obtaining allies; and the less so, as those means which it might be necessary to afford such allies, for perhaps, inadequate services, would all be concentrated in England, and give proportionate increase of energy to our own exertions. At this part of the conservation he rose from his chair, and told me that he should give orders to general Andreossi to enter on the discussion of this business with your lordship; but he wished that I should at the same time be made acquainted with his motives and convinced of his sincerity, rather from himself than from his ministers. He then, after a conversation of two hours, during the greatest part of which he talked incessantly, conversed for a few moments on indifferent subjects, in apparent good humour, and retired.

Such was nearly, as I can recollect, the purport of this conference.

It must however be observed, that he did not, as M. Talleyrand had done, affect to attribute col. Sebastiani's mission *to commercial motives only*, but as one rendered necessary in a military point of view, by the infraction by us of the treaty of Amiens.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

P. S. This conversation took place on Friday last, and this morning I saw M. de Talleyrand. He had been with the first consul after I left him, and he assured me that he had been very well satisfied with the frankness with which I made my observations on what fell from him. I told him, that without entering into any farther detail, what I had said to the first consul amounted to an assurance, of what I trusted there could be no doubt, of the readiness of his majesty's ministers to remove all subjects of discussion, where that could be done without violating the laws of the country, and to fulfil strictly the engagements which they had contracted, in as much that could be reconciled with the safety of the state. As this applied to Malta and Egypt, he gave me to understand that a project was in contemplation, by which the integrity of the Turkish empire would be so effectually secured as to do away every cause of doubt or uneasiness, either with regard to Egypt or any part of the Turkish dominions. He could not then, he said, explain himself further.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

By Capt. Harrington who arrived at N. Y. on Sunday, from St. Pierres Martinique, we are informed that Martinique was blockaded by 2 British 74's, 4 frigates and 2 sloops of war. There were 5000 French troops at Fort Royal, determined to oppose the British to the last extremity. The inhabitants are favourable to the British.

Flour 18 dollars, Beef 24, Pork 26 per barrel.

A letter from St. Pieere's, Martinique, of the 30th June, received by the brig Pheobe, mentions, that all British merchants were ordered to leave that Island immediately. This letter does not say a word about the English cutting vessels out of St. Pierres, but observes that "all the French ships are gone up to Fort Royal." The news of 33 sail of French vessels having been cut out of St. Pierres, as mentioned in some of the morning prints, was, we are informed, stated on the authority of the mate of the sloop Sally, from Antigua.

(N. Y. Gaz.)

From a St. John's (N. B.) paper of June 22.

Monday last returned from a cruise, the Union Cutter, lieut. Oliver, and brought in with her the American sloop Sally, of Portland, for adjudication, for having sold a cargo of American and East India manufactures, and having laden with plaister of paris, at Petite River, in Cobiquid Bay, contrary to law.

"Angels are painted fair to look like them."

FROM the dry, barren business of politics we turn to an object of deeper interest to the heart; to metal of a stronger attraction; to that solace and comfort of man's condition here below; to that sweet corrective of this bitter draught of life; to that soother of all his sorrows, that partner of all his pains, and that promoter, but alas! not *always* partner of his felicity on earth—to Women—we turn our attention and call that of our readers. Filled with confused emotions of anger, sorrow, resentment, and delight, we call upon the manhood of our rough sex, and upon the sympathies of all, to notice with us, and with us to lament and reprobate, a libel of the most gross kind against the sex universally, that is against women, without distinction of character or regard to truth.

In certain public prints, there has appeared an essay, purporting to be, and bearing the name of "*An Apology for Batchelors.*" It is not as might be surmised from the title, a piece of wit, humour, irony, pleasantry, or fun; but as dull, serious, malignant an effusion of spleen against women, as ever fell from the cankered heart of a disappointed vinegar virgin of forty-five, or of a surly, splenetic old batchelor, chased out of self conceit and hope by the contempt and sneers of that sex, ever justly distiguished for acute discernment, refined taste, and purity and delicacy of sentiment. It not only justifies abstinence from marriage, but in a manner exhorts with fanatical zeal against entering into it; and it grounds this precious advice, upon the *universal* depravity of woman, which the writer considers as rendering marriage dangerous, or ruinous.

The rapidity with which extreme democrats, alias jacobins, are advancing towards the accomplishment of their designs is frightful. It is indeed truly horrible to hear one half, and that the better, of our fellow beings at once anathamatized; and marriage, the very key stone of the arch of human society, condemned & attempted to be frightened down. Against a common slander upon the sex in general, it is one of the first duties of manhood to set its face. From us, no such attempts shall escape uncensured—but that to which we allude deserves the most severe lash of satire. We do not know the character of the ladies of that place, where the libel was conceived and brought forth; but we are convinced that even in France the sex do not—nay, it is impossible that they should deserve such undistinguishing reproach; and as for this state, we will venture to affirm that the world can not boast of more unsullied female purity than it presents at this moment to the eye of the most rigid scrutinizing morality.

Let us only take the sexes upon a fair test, and compare them,—that is to say, let us take the first ten married couples that offer. The man shall be fully as good as they generally even pretend to be; and yet we shall see what inferior beings in all that is delicate, virtuous and pure, they are, when compared to their lovely partners for life. This subject shall be our theme on a future day. Meantime let us in justice only imagine what we should think—what we should *say* of a woman even in the lowest stage of female manners, whose blood was every evening inflamed, and whose brain was half enfrenzied with drinking and smoking, and who poisoned the connubial couch with the burning exhalations of a breath, one nauseous compound of various stenches, arising from the dregs of every kind of vile fermented liquor, and the refuse of tobacco casks. On this subject we firmly purpose to enlage and to persevere in our strictures, and we invite all writers of all parties, who pretend to taste, or know how to set a just value on the sex, to join us in collecting, and converging through one focus, the frowns, the derision, and the contempt of the community upon notions (we will not call them principles) which if much circulated would tend to disgrate our common nature, and to reduce it to a level, even below the standard of brutes.

(Char. Courier.)

A peevish English moralist was lately complaining, that the ladies of the present day had *red bosoms, red cheeks,* and *red elbows,* and indeed were well *red* in every thing, but in books!

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the *parsnip* has two uncommon and little known qualities;—one is, that it will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying to any desired length of time.—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a seafaring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavor or diminution of their nutritive quality.

It is evident our democrats are not actuated by any principles. They are slaves of passion and prejudice. Professions of democracy with them will cover a multitude of sins; while virtue in federalists neither receives their acknowledgment, nor protects from their abuse. What they condemned in the administration of Mr. Adams, with an earnestness which, perhaps, made some believe their consciences concerned, they applaud in that of their favorite Mr. Jefferson, with a promptness and warmth which shews that judgment and reason have not been consulted. They affect to be the enemies of tyranny; but shew them the fiend in his most frightful garb in any other country than England, and they will embrace him for the genius of liberty—while in England they affect to see despotism in the mildest measures. If they were the genuine friends of freedom they profess to be, it is very easy to decide to which nation they would wish success in the contest which prevails in Europe. Great Britain is now the champion of liberty. *(Palladium)*

For Sale,

An excellent MILCH COW.

Enquire of the Printer

☞ *The Letter Bag of the ship* Fabius, *for* Liverpool, *will be taken from the Coffee House on Sunday morning next.*

Wednesday, July 20.

☞ *Notice.*

Battalion Courts of Enquiry of the 2d legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, will be held at the Court House on Monday the first day of August next, for the assessment of fines for non-attendance at the musters in June and July.

July 23. d7t

For Sale,

1 pipe Port Wine, of an excellent quality,
4th proof old Peach Brandy in bbls.
Country Gin in pipes and bbls.
Sweet Oil in cases,
Cowskin Whips,
Italian Marble Chimney Pieces,
Alabaster Chimney Ornaments.

D. MURGATROYD,
King Street.

July 16. eo2w

For Sale,

A valuable Lot of Ground situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Prince street forty nine feet, and on Pitt street ninety four feet, with the improvements, consisting of one Brick and two Frame HOUSES, Stable, Smoke House, &c. all in good repair. This lot may be divided conveniently into three, with a dwelling house, &c. on each, at a trifling expence.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEO CLEMENSTON.

ALL persons having claims against me, are requested to bring in the same, and those who are indebted to me are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment. I shall be under the necessity of bringing suit against all delinquents.

July 1. eo

☞ *As I shall be absent from town three or four weeks, Mr. T. D. Claggett will conduct my business during that time.*

Geo. N. Lyles.

July 22. 3t

☞ *Attention!*

The Members of the EPSOM JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Gadsby's Hotel on Saturday the 6th day of August, at eleven o'clock. Members will take notice, that on this day several gentlemen wishing to become members will be balloted for. Gentlemen Sportsmen of Maryland are solicited to attend.

July 21. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

A two story BRICK HOUSE on Duke street, with every necessary building adjoining to it.

Also,

A vacant Lot on Cameron street, adjoining the Bank. For terms apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

July 21. d15t

GUN and PISTOL

Manufactory,

Nearly opposite the Vendue store, King street, Alexandria,

THE subscriber carries on the above business in all its various branches, and relies on the Public for that patronage and encouragement, to which the execution of his work and moderateness of his charges will entitle him.

Robert Nash.

☞ Guns and Pistols STOCKED in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

July 19. eo3t

Genuine Port Wine.

Just received per brig Commerce, captain Baldwin, from Oporto, and will commence landing this afternoon,

90 Quarter casks Port Wine,
50 ditto, ditto, such as is usually shipped to the London Market, for sale by

J. & T. VOWELL.

July 11, d.

For Sale

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

A few boxes Essence of Spruce, with directions how to make the Beer.

THOS. PATTEN.

July 18. d

United States of America,
Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, May Term, 1803.

Under a Decree of the said Court, we the Commissioners will expose to public sale, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 19th day of August next,

That valuable and extensive

FARM,

called Mount Salus, alias Millthorpe, lying in Fairfax county, on Difficult and Wolfe Trap runs; containing by deed 550 acres, and by survey 673 acres. The mansion house is on a high, healthy and agreeable situation, convenient to which are springs of good water. The house is 40 by 18 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a nine feet passage and stair case, 2 brick chimnies, with a fire place to each room, a piazza the whole length of the front, a cellar 40 by 18, walled with stone and divided into two apartments. There are several small buildings, near the mansion house and garden. There are, also, a valuable merchant and grist mill, saw mill, distillery, miller's house and overseer's house. The mill house is 40 by 30, two story high, half the lower story of stone, the other part of wood, and covered with shingles. There are one pair of Burr and one pair of Cologne stones, three bolting cloths almost new, one screen, all now in use in manufacturing wheat and grinding grist. The still house 40 by 30, one story high, walls of stone and shingled roof, the floors planked, the upper laid for malting grain, and troughs fixed round the whole house constructed to carry water to every vessel which may need it. Three stills and one boiler can be worked to advantage in the said house. The waters of Wolfe Trap, on which the mill and saw mill stand, are constant streams. The situation for country customers, or purchasing wheat, is exceeded by none in the county or neighbourhood, not being more than 17 miles from Alexandria or George Town, where there are excellent markets for country produce of every description, and about 19 miles from Washington. The land is fertile and productive, and the soil well adapted to receive improvement from the use of plaister of Paris. There are upwards of 1000 pannels of fence on the land, and about 160 or 170 acres of well timbered land belonging to the tract. There have been nearly 20 acres of timothy made, lying on Wolf Trap and Difficult runs; 50 acres more may be made at a small expence. This farm enjoys many natural advantages, which are unnecessary for us to mention, it being taken for granted that every person wishing to buy such property will avail themselves of an opportunity of viewing the premises, previous to the day of sale, capt. James Wiley, residing near the land, will shew the premises, and also a plat of the survey, which is left with him for the information of those concerned.

The title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
James Wiley,
Jas. Douglass.

July 19. eods

SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry
Has just received, per the United States from Liverpool,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Spring Goods.

ALSO——Earthenware in crates assorted, and nails in casks, which he is now opening for sale at his store, two doors below Cuthbert Powell's, King street.

Country merchants and others may find it to their advantage to call on him as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

May 13. eo

For Sale or Lease,

A Lot of Ground on King street, two doors from Columbus street, fronting on King street 23 feet and running back 100 feet. It is allowed to be as valuable a lot as any in town that is unimproved: it will be disposed of on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply to the Printer, or to Mr. Wm. Gore nearly opposite the said lot.

ROBT. SMITH.

July 18. 1aw

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,

Fresh Teas of the latest Importation, } Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea

Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Do. do. of a good quality,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Brown and white Soap,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27. d

A VALUABLE MILL
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his MILL, known by the name of Clifton Mill, within two and an half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as constant a stream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very conveniently situated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way, in going to Dumfries, from the main road leading from Fauquier Court-House, Centerville &c. (and by some thought not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it. There are, if the purchaser chooses, 227¼ acres of land which may go with mill, (except one acre which will be reserved) or a smaller quantity as may be agreed on. The mill is an over-shot, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with two pair of Stones. One pair of French burrs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus necessary for carrying on merchant business to the best advantage. The mill house is fifty feet long and twenty seven feet wide, two stories high, with a small kiln for drying corn, together with barn, stable, cow house and lumber house, convenient to the mill. A convenient dwelling house, (not quite finished) with a kitchen, meat and corn house; the whole of which have been built within 7 years past. There are two very thriving young orchards of peach and other fruit trees. It was supposed, had not the frost killed the fruit this spring, upwards of 100 gallons of barndy might have been made from them. Should the whole of the land be required with the mill, there is another small house, kitchen and meat house, at a short distance from the former.

The situation of this property must render it a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to engage in this line of business, particularly so as it is situated so near tide water. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the premises, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see them. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but the pressing demands against me which I am anxious to discharge, therefore a great bargain may be expected. Any further information may be known on application to,

JOHN SOWDEN, Clifon Mill.

Dumfries, June 28. 2aw.

WILLIAM OXLEY,
Has received per the William and John, from London, and the United States, from Liverpool,
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the season, which are now offered for Sale, at his Store in King Street, upon terms agreeable to the purchasers.

May 11. d

JAMES BACON
HAS OPENED
A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,
In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,

Teas, } Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Padra Souchong, Souchong and Bohea

Wines, } Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon and Malaga

Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Demijohns assorted,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 7th instant.

By order of the President and Directors. GURDEN CHAPIN,
Cashier.

July 4. 5 3w

Potomac Company.
Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held at the Union Tavern in George Town, *on Monday the first day of August next,* at which time and place a full attendance of the proprietors is particularly requested, to deliberate on the affairs of the Company, that will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order,

JOS. CARLETON,
Treasurer.

George Town, July 6. d1stA.

JOSEPH BILLING,
ORGAN BUILDER & PIANO FORTE MAKER,
Opposite Mr. Robert Young's store, lower end of King street, Alexandria,

Most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that he makes Church, Chamber, and Barrel Organs, organized Piano Fortes, and Piano Fortes of all qualities.

He hopes that the stability of his work, and the moderation of his charges, will gain him the patronage of the public.

☞ Repairs and tunes in town and country.

June 24. 1aw7t

SPANISH HIDES.

1200 Spanish Hides, just received and for sale by
J. & J H. TUCKER.

ALSO,

By the sloop Friendship, from Barbadoes, 10 hhds and 40 bbls first quality SUGARS; and from New York, 10 boxes fresh Prunes. A general assortment of Groceries as usual

May 6 eo

Just Published,
And for Sale at this office—price 50 cents,
A TREATISE
On Practical Farming:
Embracing particularly the following subjects viz.

The use of Plaister of Paris, with Directions for using it; and general Observations on the use of other Manures.
On deep Ploughing; thick Sowing of Grain; method of preventing Fruit Trees from Decaying, and
Farming in General.
By John A. Binns,
Of Loudoun County, Virginia, Farmer

May 31. 2aw

For Sale,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
Apply at the Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Ship Stuff,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
William Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 20. d

John Gardner Ladd
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
West India and N. England Rum,
Coffee, Chocolate, fresh Teas,
New Rice, white and brown Soap,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
Soal Leather, Beef and Pork,
French Brandy and Holland Gin,
Few boxes excellent Claret,
Bar Iron, stone Lime,
New Herrings and Shad,
A few bls. good Vinegar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Russia and ravens Duck,
India Cottons, Nankeens,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, German do.
Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Allum, Copperas, Brimstone,
Cotton, Wool and Playing Cards,
Wrought and cut Nails,
A few boxes Olives, Capers and Sweet Oil,
Mens' fine and coarse Hatts, &c.

June 2. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have for Sale,
50 boxes Segars,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.
A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

Umbrellas.
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE just received one case of London finished Umbrellas.

May 10. d

For Sale,
A handsome FORTE PIANO. Apply to THOS. PATTEN.

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